The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1853. No. 90

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1 8

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines..... Rs. 3 | ABOVE 10 lines per line As. 4
Repetitions.. .. .. „ 1¼ | Repetitions. do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT,

Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape if inducement offer.

MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

A SERMON will be preached on Sabbath the 18th, in St. Andrew's Church, with reference to, and a collection made in behalf of, the above mentioned scheme.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER, WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so wevkened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A[N] ACCOMPANIED WITH A[N] HEART, AND SHORTN[ESS] HAD DEFIED THE SKILL[ED] SURGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st Eur[opean] Cawnpore, and afterwards at [Lahore] from a Liver Complaint, Palpit[ation] of Breathing, and an overflow[ing] quently to such a degree that [he] He had at different times hundr[eds] and over the region of the hea[rt] bled by the surgeons of the [regiment] medical gentlemen of great e[minence] was hopeless, and past all hu[man] this condition, and after being [given up] he was advised to try Holloway's [Pills] from Messrs. Greenway's at C[awnpore] J. Frood, at Lahore. The e[ffect] been the means of restoring h[im] Ward is a native of Rath Mill[ow] holds a first-rate certificate of c[haracter] ing officer, Lieutenant Colonel B[arrell] Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September, 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A[N] WITH INDIGESTION AND[S]

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gow[en, Chemist of Clifton, near] Bristol, dated Jul[y 14th, 1852.]

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipeas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writer, Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes' Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiamah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Peston, Bee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Hamptee and Secunderabad, Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at	
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1[1]/[16]d.	For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1[1]/[16]d.	For crdt. bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at	
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 : 1-16ths	
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 : 7-16ths	
at sight, .. Rs. 99 : 13-16ths	
ON MADRAS—at	
30 days' sight, ... 100[1]/[4] at 10[3]/[4]	
at sight, ... 100[1]/[4]	
ON CHINA—at	
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 245	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each,	33	Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do.	92 at 93	
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do		28 pr. ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		45 pr ct. pm. ex-div.
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	21 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	20,500
Colaba Press Com.	„			5,750
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		8,200 sale.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	400	60 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	50	do		19 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 106[1]/[2] @ 100 Sicca.	
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 106	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 106	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 103[1]/[4]	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1837-33	..	Rs. 106[1]/[4]	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 99 : 13 16ths	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 99 : 13-16ths	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10[1]/[4]	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10	per Snom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 247	per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 225 at 226	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 220.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104[1]/[2] at 105	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 16[3]/[8]	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15[3]/[4]	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£3.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2-15 at £2-17-6.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China....	Rs. 15[1]/[2].....	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 6 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 90 per sent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of 100 and upwards..... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bills rate only.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....		3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper... ..	Not exceeding 3 months.	6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London,	at 6 months' sight.....		2s. 0[3]/[4]d. per Rupee
do	at 3 do	do	2s. 0[3]/[4]d. do.
do	at 2 do	do	2s. 0[3]/[4]d. do.
do	at 1 do	do	2s. 0[3]/[4]d. do.
do	at 1 day's	do	2s. 0[3]/[4]d. do.
On Ireland	at 1 do	do	
On Scotland	at 1 do	do	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11[3]/[4]d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under.. 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0 3/4 d.	per Rupee
Do 3 do do ..	2s.	0 3/4 d.	"
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0 3/4 d.	"
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0 3/4 d.	"
Do sight.....	2s.	0 3/4 d.	"

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTIONS.

IT was but the other day that on referring to the deep responsibility which attaches to our estate from the incalculable power it exerts for good or evil in the community, that we expressed ourselves thus :—"This respon-"sibility is no figment with which to enter-"tain the public, that we may magnify our "importance in its eyes, but is a solemn fact "in our history, upon our correct reading of "which depend our own final acquittance, &c. * * *" We did not think to find our convictions so speedily involving us in the invidious task of entering a solemn and earnest PROTEST before the whole community, against the perseverance of our cotemporary the *Gazette* in that unhappy and degrading style of journalism with which he is periodically outraging the public feeling.

With sincerity we can disclaim in this protest, all feelings unfriendly to the writer of that paper. We are conscious of no jealousy from the success, real or affected, which he claims to have achieved. We rejoice in some good that has been effected in this presidency by his earnest advocacy. We desire peace with him as with all our cotemporaries, and were we not thoroughly convinced of our duty *now* we would much prefer to waive the task before us.

Shall we change our protest to the community, into a remonstrance personal with himself.—"Brother," we would say, "is it true that you think so lightly of the christian ministry that you can deliberately charge it with "an inveteracy of malignity peculiar to it," or is this not the passionate and inconsiderate exclamation of a hasty resentment. You profess candour—can you then cherish the expectation, that any of these gentlemen should condescend to reply to language such as this? The world says, Sir, that you *affect* the kennel, well knowing that a respectable opponent would prefer allowing you to escape, to the doubtful chance of rivalling your efforts *there*.

We have read this dispute as it is in the *Guardian* and in your own columns. We regret the severity with which, to use your own expression, "the gentleman in black" has handled you—but we regret it—not that *you* deserve it not, but that it did not come from other hands. The trifling question you have disagreed upon, has come to be merged in the more serious one of the general tone of your morals as a Journalist and you are on your defence. You characterize your opponent, who as a gentleman, a scholar and a christian minister, is respected by the whole community, as "a malignant mischief maker" and "bold blasphemer." Now you well know that invective is not argument and though you may be guiltless of good taste, that vulgarity is not wit. Again, you accuse the *Guardian* "with a power of Billinsgate and depth of malignity peculiar to itself" (a favorite expression it seems) and with "bold, unblushing, if not wilful, falsehood."

Be not deceived! That vehemence of abuse which you charge upon the "Guardian," Society can detect only in *your own columns*, and that "malignity and falsehood" you dare impute to the ministers of our holy religion, only in that frantic hostility which transports you beyond bounds, when confronting what is earnest in piety.

The community judges between you and the "Guardian" in this matter. On the one hand stands the Editor of the *Gazette*, surrounded with the all too painful memories of a career, at one time, stained with the infamy that could suggest an insult of the worst character to the amiable and excellent Lady at the head of our community; and associated at *all* times with a violence and fury of invective, that cannot well be acquitted of your opponent's charge—"a deliberate design to debauch the taste of our community, and sink it to a level with the dregs of mankind." On the other hand stand the men * who edit the "Guardian," whom you dared so foully to vilify on Monday—and society judges between you.—Would you know its judgment, you may read it here!

We challenge you to persevere in the course you have entered. Good men abhor it! and the vicious despise, while they applaud in yo[u] the panderer to their tastes. A newspap[er] degraded to become a mere vehicle of abuse, and whose influence is exerted to pour contempt upon religion by attacking the character of its ministers, is a monstrosity in the world, and its existence a blight and a curse to its neighbourhood.

We do earnestly remonstrate with you, and challenge you to use that influence you so much affect to glory in, for the *best* interests of our society, Expend that violence which agitates you, upon *Vice*; and strive to forget that vocabulary in which you are so fatally proficient.

Truth, of calm and majestic mien, turns with pity from the scene of passion, and with scorn from the precincts of *abuse*.

We do earnestly protest before the whole community this day against you. We again disavow all unfriendly feeling, but we acquit ourselves of a plain duty, and let our contemporaries do so by us, if at any time it may be justly said to us "Physician heal thyself."—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 28.

WE mentioned some time ago that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland had under consideration the establishment of an Educational Institution of the highest order at Ahmedabad. The last Mail has brought us an account of the proceedings of that Ecclesiastical body in reference to this Institution. We are happy to learn that the noble legacy of Mrs. Magee, £30,000, for the purposes of education in India, is likely soon to be in the hands of those who are to appropriate it to its intended use, and that the arrangements for the establishment of the Institution are in active progress. The following resolution, p[as]sed at the last meeting of the Assembly will show how it is intended to apply Mrs. Magee's bequest, and the character of the Institution about to be established :—

"That the Directors be instructed to appropriate the legacy of Mrs. Magee to the Foreign Missions, so soon as it shall be paid to the treasurer, in accordance with the resolutions of the Assembly on the subject in 1850, namely—

"1. That Mrs. Magee's bequest should be distinct from the ordinary income of the Mission, and so appropriated as to still lay on the Assembly the responsibility of using its most strenuous efforts maintaining the cause of Missions in India.

"2. That the special object to which the Directors recommend this fund to be appropriated is, that of Education, keeping particularly in view the preparation of a Native ministry for the preaching of the Gospel in India.

"3. That with a view to attain this object, an educational institution be established at Ahmedabad, in which the highest education shall be afforded which any pupil connected with the mission is capable of obtaining, and for the superintendence of which two highly qualified missionaries be expressly set apart and held responsible.

"4 That, at the same time, pecuniary aid be given to the schools already established at the several stations of the mission, and that it shall be understood that each school shall be conducted so as to aim at the ultimate object of furnishing candidates for the ministry of the Word in India.

"5. That it should be particularly recommended to missionaries to employ as catechists and teachers any Native converts suitable to be trained for the Christian ministry; thereby affording means of support and opportunities of instruction to those so employed, and at the same time enabling the missionaries to judge of their fitness for the work of the ministry.

"6. That a portion of the fund be also devoted to the encouragement of female education in India, and to such expenses of the press as may be incurred in connection with the Schools of the mission, and the furtherance of the great end of a Native ministry."

We take a lively interest in this matter for several reasons. First, because the large sum of money so nobly bequeathed for the good of India *was made in India*. It is not very often that we see the large private fortunes carried out of India by Europeans, so directly and so beneficially applied to the best interests of her people. It not very often that we see any of the numerous streams of wealth that flow out of the country in every direction returning to fertilize the land, and make it "rejoice and blossom as the rose." It is a refreshing sight. Second, because we have the honor to be acquainted with some of the principal agents employed in carrying out the good intentions of Mrs. Magee, and know them to be men of great abilities, benevolence and zeal, and also of truly enlightened and liberal views, men whom the people of Goozerat regard as real friends. In such hands the great cause of Native Education will prosper; for while they will vigorously work out their own system, they will readily, by friendly co-operation, strengthen the hands of others similarly employed according to other systems. Thirdly, because we rejoice in the progress of civilization, whether it be the developement of its social element—the amelioration of the social state, or of its individual element—the internal progress of humanity. The great historian of civilization has shown that these two elements are necessarily connected, and mutually produce the one the other. We like to see the latter take the lead, and keep a little a head of the former, the amelioration of society by means of the amelioration of the individual; and therefore we hail every educational effort. "When a moral change," says M. Guizot, "is operated in man when he acquires an idea, or a virtue, or a faculty more than he had before—in a word, when he developes himself individually, what is the desire, what the want, which at the same moment takes possession of him? It is the desire, the want, to communicate the new sentiment to the world about him, to give realization to his thoughts externally. As soon as a man acquires anything, as soon as his being takes, in his own conviction, a new development, assumes an additional value, forthwith he attaches to this new development, to this fresh value, the idea of possession; he feels himself

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Karnataka on 28 February, 2020

impelled, compelled by his instinct, by an inward voice, to extend to others the change, the amelioration, which has been accomplished in his own person. We owe the great Reformers solely to this cause; the mighty men who have changed the face of the world, after having changed themselves, were urged onward, were guided on their course, by no other want than this." These are true words. The fact they describe is one to which man is urged by the necessity of his nature. "The fountains of his wisdom and of his love," says Sir John Stoddart, "spontaneously flow to fertilize the neighbouring soil, and to augment the distant ocean." Holding these views, we hail every effort in the cause of education, of civilization; and one of "the endless aberrations" which our "acquaintance" of the *Guardian* imputes to us is, that we can as cordially bid God speed to Missionary educational efforts, when conducted in a liberal spirit, and to Native educational efforts when conducted with enlightened views, as to the efforts of Government in the same cause.—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ!—Bombay Gazette, September* 28.

BAPTISMS IN THE FREE CHURCH MISSION.

The large Hall of the Free Church Institution, Esplanade was crowded on Sabbath evening last by Europeans, East Indians, and Natives, both Mahomedans and Hindus to witness the solemn ceremony of Baptism administered to *five* individuals —one Mahomedan and three Hindu youths, and one Hindu female. The preliminary services were conducted by the Rev. R. B. Blyth. Thereafter Rev. J. Anderson preached from Romans x. 10. "For with the heart man believeth unto Righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." The discourse was a powerful and masterly defence of Modern Missions. The preacher showed from the history of the origin of every church whose foundations were stable and enduring that at first the progress of the Gospel was slow and its triumphs apparently few. He said that he had always found in India, as elsewhere, that the deeper and surer the work of grace was in any soul, all the more hesitatingly was there given ony *outward* manifestation of the *inward* work. The text largely explained the cause. Christianity was more a thing of the *heart* than of the *head*, and while knowledge is necessary, and the truths of Revelation have given occupation to, and won over to its side the most gigantic intellects, yet there was often a large acquaintance with the doctrines of Scripture, where there was no appreciation of its essential elements, and no final closing with its offer. This remark received ample illustration in the attitude of mind of the present rising generation in the Hindu Community. Thus though Christianity was a matter of the heart, and in lands like this where the mind of the people is overlaid by a degrading and soul-subduing superstition, it was a difficult matter cordially to embrace it, yet here this night were trophies of the might of the Gospel—here were those who in the face of the superstition of their fathers, the loss of relatives, and the contempt of their people had, as he had good reason to hope, believed with the heart unto righteousness, and stood now prepared to make confession with the mouth unto salvation. Altogether the discourse was one which we would like to see in print and largely circulated.

Before the ordinance was administered Mr. Anderson gave some interesting particulars of the previous history of each of the young persons who were to be baptized. The eldest, Abdool Khader is a Mohamedan youth of 25 years of age, a Syed, and an Arab by descent. His case is an interesting and hopeful one. He has been for twelve years in connection with the Free Church School—chiefly however, studying in the Branch School at Triplicane under the able tuition of Mr. J. Whitely. He there received a thorough training both in the ordinary and higher branches of education, and day by day, during all that time studied attentively the word of God. For a long time his Scriptural studies seemed to produce little impression; but by and bye, and chiefly during a late illness when visited by Mr. Anderson, the truth took possession of his heart, and he appeared simply and believingly to accept the terms of the Gospel. But *then* he felt his chains and the question was, how could he act out his convictions? A sense of shame, the fear of his people, and the love of relatives stood between, him and an open avowal of his belief of Christianity. But God in his providence removed his difficulties and made his way plain before him. All his relatives died except his wife, Abassebee, and God so inclined her heart that she willingly and affectionately accompanied her husband to the Mission House. She is remarkably intelligent and open, and although she has not yet been sufficiently instructed in Christianity to warrant her baptism, good hopes are entertained that the day of her admission into the Church of Christ is not far distant.

In a conversation of some hours which she held with Mr. Anderson, she exhibited great mental vigour and acuteness in defence of her Mahomedan faith; but even during that evening her prejudice began gradually to give way and her mind yielded to the force of truth. Her present simplicity and openness are highly encouraging and satisfactory. She came accompanied by a niece, a lively little girl, who is now under regular instruction in one of the girl's schools.

Kanacasawmy is a youth of 20, and has attended the Institution for several years Coopeosawmy and Parthasard are respectively of the ages 20 and 19, and both have been in regular attendance for nearly *four* years. About six months ago, their relatives discovered in them a growing attachment to Christianity, and to counteract this evil, as they deemed it, removed them from the Free Church School, and sent them elsewhere to be instructed. But their precautions were vain. The incorruptible word of God had been lodged in their minds, and they only waited a fitting opportunity to break from their idols and become open worshippers of the living God.

Unamalee is a girl of caste, and now in her fourteenth year. She has attended the girls' day school for four years, coming to school in the morning and returning in the evening to her heathen home. She has long cherished a desire to enter the Church of Christ, and manifested the earnestness of her purpose by secret prayer and study of the Bible. She has been sorely tried by the conduct of her grandmother, but hitherto she has remained firm in her resolution to follow the Lord.

In one of our issues in the month of March of this year we noticed the baptism of *seven* individuals in connection with the same Mission, now here are other five added to the Native Church. The couversion of Abdool Khader forms an era, we believe, in the history of the Mission, he being the first Mahomedan in connection with it who has openly embraced Christianity. The work thus goes forward. Some may be inclined to scorn it as "a day of small things," but it appears as if the foundations of the Church in India were being silently and deeply laid. The Scriptural education which has been, and is still being communicated to thousands of the youth of India forms the very best preparation for the after triumphs of the Cross. Neither Hindu, Mahomedan, nor Papal superstitions can long stand before a full and commanding knowledge of the word of God. Hence, from the wide diffusion of that word, though the actual conversions from Mahomedanism, and Hinduism are comparatively small, we augur the fulfilment of the ancient promise "A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation; I the Lord will hasten it in his time."—*Athenæum, Sept.* 20.

JUDÆA—PRESENT STATE OF THE SOIL.

It is now well known to most of our readers that a converted Jew, Mr. Meshullam, has been cultivating a farm at Solomon's Pool, near Bethlehem, for some years past. He has been most successful. Not long since, a person on the spot wrote home, that if any doubted the *existing* capabilities of the land, he might come and see with his own eyes what had been done there. "Let them come and see two crops a year produced by the poorest land we have. Let them behold quince trees groaning under the burden of 400 quinces, each one larger than the largest apples of England; vines, with a hundred bunches of grapes, each bunch three feet long, each grape three and a quarter inches in circumference; a citron-tree, bearing 510 lbs. weight of fruit: barley grown broad beans from Urtass, the pod thirteen inches long, and six clustering stems from each plant; Indian corn, eleven feet high, on ground from which, four weeks before, a similar crop had been taken; water-melons, twenty, thirty, and forty pounds weight.

"The unbelief, and apathy, and indolence of man, —these are the curses on Palestine; but the land itself is being healed before our eyes. Few persons are aware that the cultivation of land around Jerusalem has received much attention within the last three years from an archimandrite of the Greek convent. The large plantations around the convent of St. George, opposite the Jaffa-gate of Jerusalem, at Mar Elias, halfway towards Bethlehem, and at the convent of the Cross, &c., are the work of the Greeks, who have, moreover, purchased immense tracts in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem and elsewhere, which have not yet been planted. The value of land is very much enhanced in consequence. During the month of February 1852, the Greeks planted 23,000 young mulberry-trees, close to the Jaffa-gate of Jerusalem, those formerly planted having answered well. Olives are planted at intervals, and small crops with vines between. They have blown away the surface rocks with gunpowder, and exposed the rich clay beneath. The loose stones are gathered into terrace walls. The ancient rock hewn cisterns existing in every field are repaired, and supply the trees with water during the first year, after which the rains are sufficient for them. The supply of rain has steadily increased during the last seven years. In 1848, the Lower Kedron flowed, on account of the well En-rogel rising to a height not known for eight or nine years before. Every year since, En-rogel has overflowed, and a fine stream poured down the Kedron between the months of January and March.

"This year we had delightful latter rain at the end of April and beginning of May, a thing unknown for years before. The new plantations have already yielded a considerable quantity of silk, which will increase every year. The olive-tree is at present one of the most valuable products of this country, but would be infinitely more so did the inhabitants understand the art of crushing the berries and refining the oil. An Italian gentleman has declared that a handsome fortune might be derived from the residue, considered by the Arabs as worthless, when they have passed the berries under their primitive and clumsy crushing mill. Two years ago the olive oil of this country had never been imported into England. In the beginning of last year, twenty ships, of one hundred tons each, were loaded at Jaffa with this article alone; and merchants of London and Glasgow are endeavouring this year to open a trade in oil with Jerusalem, which will insure handsome profits. Olive trees of ten and twelves years old bear transplanting well, and begin to yield in three years." Another writes as follows:—"Meshullam has possession of Jesse's farm, where David was brought up. The proper name of his farm is Elkos (the cup), and not Artos. It contains twenty-seven acres of land in a basin entirely surrounded with hills. It is watered from the stream that supplied Solomon's pools, and, according to a late traveller, is a very paradise in beauty and luxuriance."

It is interesting, too, to find efforts making to establish an Industrial *Plantation* on a piece of land near Jerusalem. A few hundred pounds will be enough to repair the ancient cisterns, and clear the ground, and plant the olives; and as the kali plant is a product of the country, it has been proposed to add a soap manufactory.

It is further stated, that this year, the *Latter Rain*, the real *Latter-Rain*, in heavy floods, has fallen—a phenomenon quite new in Palestine. Are not all these things indications of something on the wheels? Are they not tokens of "*Jerusalem coming into mind*," when the Lord thus attracts attention to the land by such natural phenomena? Physical and political, as well as scriptural attractions, are combining to turn the world's eye to Palestine.*—*The Quarterly Journal of Prophecy, July* 1853.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Ahmednuggur, on the 19th Sept., by the Revd. W. Goodall, M. A., Torin Thatcher, Esq., 2nd in command of the 2nd Belooch Battalion, to Annie, second daughter of the late Captain F. McGillivray, of the Engineers.

BIRTH.—At Breach Candy, on the 26th instant, the wife of J. A. Russell, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.—Killed in action near Aurungabad, on the

* A friend sends us the following vigorous lines, which we insert here as a fitting place:—

THE RETURN.

THEY are coming—coming, from the far East
With spoils of an empire laden.
The eagles of Tartary scream for a feast,
For the tones of the timbrel and harp have ceased,
And weary are man and maiden.

They are coming—coming, as on they go,
Ten thousand flock to greet them,
From the heart of Mongolia's waste, they flow,
From groves of Bokhara—a pilgrim row
Of exulting thousands meet them.

They are coming—coming, from Toorkistan
The desert hosts are streaming,
And the shout is of Bunni-Israel—in the van
Are flashing eyes of the wild Affghan
With his mountain banner gleaming.

They are coming—coming, crest upon crest.
All Asia swells their number,
In the land of Euphrates is strange unrest
And the sun-smitten waste of Edom unblest,
Awakes from its stony slumber,

22nd instant, Captain Commandant C. Parker, Commanding 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent Killed in action near Aurungabad, on the 22nd instant, Ensign H. Bosworth, of the 26th regt., Bombay N. I. At Nusseerabad, on the 18th September, Lieutenant Heuderson, of the 23rd Regiment, Bombay N. I.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 24th, Ship Lord Hardinge, W Begby, from London 31st May. 26th, B. S. N. Company's Steamer Victoria, F. Banks, from Kurrachee 22d Sept. 27th, Barque Earl Gray, J. H. Dalton, from Port Phillip 16th July, Barque British Queen, left Port Phillip for Bombay 3rd July.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 23rd, Ship Rubicon, C. Vaux, to China. 24th, Ship Courier, J. Davison, to Liverpool. B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. Steamer G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, to Surat. 25th, Ship Africa, H. O'Neill, to Liverpool. 27th Str. Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Earl Gray, from Port Phillip:—6 Natives, Seamen of the "Bourneonf."

Per Lord Hardinge, from London:—Thomas Johnstone.

Per Victoria from Kurrachee:—Captain and Mrs. Stewart; Lieut. and Mrs. Milford; Mrs. White, Ensign Dickinson and 21 Deck.

Per Bombay, to Kurrachee:—E. Coffee, Esq.; and 10 natives.

Per G R. Clerk, to Surat —Captain Moyle, 21st regt. N. I.; and 75 natives.

Per Africa, to Liverpool:—Captain and Mrs Kelsall.

Per H. C Steamer *Victoria*, to Suez:—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs P. M. Melvill, with a native servant; Captain and mrs Wingate, and 2 children, with 2 servants, 1 European and 1 native; Mrs Bannister, and child; O. W. Ketterer, Esq.; Captain E. H. Simpson, 2nd regiment light cavalry; Mrs Scott, and a child; Lieut. W. Bell, H. M. 64th regt.; Lieut. A. E. Forster, H. M. 64th regt.; Mrs Liddell, and a European servant; Lieut. S. Dobree; R. Forrest, Esq.; Revd. and Mrs R Montgomery, and 3 children, with a native servant; A. Gray, Esq.; and Ensign C. Ashburner; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stock; Capt. J. A. Garnett, 8th King's Regt.

SECOND CLASS.—Mr A. Scott; a gentleman; and Cursetjee Eduljee, to Aden.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, will be closed on FRIDAY the 14th proximo, at 1 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Packets per Steamer "VICTORIA," for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General

Bombay, General Post Office,
28th September 1853.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

A LARGE BODY of Protestant Ministers of all denominations had arranged a combined plan of preaching for the South and West of Ireland during the Summer months. May the blessing of God rest upon their labours and open the eyes of many to the errors and evils of that mongrel religious system.

No man will e… attack of the *Gaz*… with recording a… test against both… his assertions. W… away, if it be e… the public, calm… from first to last,…

FEW ON THE S… found it rather in… swer the enquiries… in the native langu… sian Secretary, Mr… a manual, with wh… an examination … himself. It is en… *in the Vernacu… India*, and con… passing in any… presidency bef… needs to know… Persian, Marath… Nothing is said… as the candidate… posed of by local …

THE Revd. R… Irish Presbyterian… Europe by the s… accompanied by… three children. … faithful and much… rat for upwards o… health has been … is some reason to … deferred a visit … earnest desire is … health be gracio…

In the impo… byterian Missi… has borne his … cellent Gujara… mainly, his M… ducted.

The departure … we trust, rouse th… to fresh energy. … domitable friend… been blessed to … ing in the north… reason to hope t… him back to Indi… Missionaries of th…

WE cannot all… spected man—M… a few wor… past the n… well know… servant of … Geological S… the improve… of its resour… place if we a… past a deepening… need of the Go… truly blessed.

This convicti… in a letter writ… his death, that … preciousness to hi… which he longe… others. The Mi… deeply feel the … and the depart… locality in which… sympathies, also, … of Christ in the… of love.

LONDON CITY … to England, on be… sion, the sum of … in the *Guardian* … have remitted Rs…

…xpect us to reply to the …tte. We content ourselves … simple but emphatic pro… the substance and tone of … when the tempest has passed … expedient, for the sake of … ly to review the question … we shall not fail to do it.

…TAFF in Bombay have not … convenient at times to an… of persons seeking to pass … ages. The assistant Per… Richardson, has provided … ich every one going before … committee should provide … titled *Hints on Examinations … ar Languages in Western* … ains all that a candidate for … of the languages of our … re the General Committee … It is confined to Arabic, … Gujarathi, and Hindostani. … of the Scindee or Canarese, … in these are generally dis… committees.

…obert Montgomery, of the … Mission, left Bombay for … eamer of the 28th instant, … Mrs. Montgomery and their … Mr. Montgomery has been a … respected labourer in Guja… eleven years. Latterly his … greatly shattered, and there … fear that he has too long … to his native land. His … o return to India;—may his … usly restored! …

…tant labours of the Irish Pres… …on in Gujarat, Mr. Montgomery … full share. He is a most ex… ti… scholar,—in which language, … missionary work has been con…

…of this valuable man will, … Irish Presbyterian Church … The exertions of our in… Mr. James Glasgow, have … eepen the Missionary feel… of Ireland; and there is … at we may soon welcome … in company with two new … same Church.

…ow the death of a much re… …ajor Fulljames—to pass without … comment. For many years … ame of Major Fulljames has been … as that of a most painstaking … Government, a diligent inquirer in … cience, and a man ever zealous for … ent of India and the development … es.—It will not be deemed out of … ld that we had traced for years … conviction in his mind of the … pel of Peace, to make India …

…n found such full expression … en only a few weeks before … re could not doubt of the … s own heart of that salvation … l to see communicated to … sions in Gujarat will most … death of Major Fulljames, … re of Mrs. F. from a … for many years, *her* warmest … ave been with the servants … ir work of faith and labour …

…MISSION.—We have remitted … half of the London City Mis… …s. 320, 12as. As mentioned … of June 10th, two friends … 40 additional. Still all this … is but a poor statement for Bombay. Madras has sent home nearly ten times as much. Were the rupees pounds, it might suffice.

We regret that a most interesting report of the London City Mission has been lying by us, unnoticed, for some weeks. We shall soon refer to it. In the meantime the zealous friend who first endeavoured to stir up Bombay on this subject, will excuse us for giving the following extract from a letter of his, dated London 24th August:—

"I have the pleasure to enclose receipts for the amount you kindly sent me for the 'London City Mission,' for which I have to return the thanks of the Committee, and to express my regret at the delay that has taken place in sending you these receipts. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel to our Heavenly Father for having stirred up the hearts of so many in Bombay, especially (I see by the *Guardian*) several dear children, to take an interest in the labours of love carrying on in this great Metropolis. To the Lord be the praise;—and most earnestly do I pray that such an interest may be created in this great work, that very many hearts may be opened, not only to give their substance, but in prayer and supplication to entreat the great Lord of the harvest to bless the poor efforts that are being made, to the salvation of many souls. The letter in the *Guardian* sending 4£. early in June, will, I hope, stir up many cold hearts at home, as it appears to have done on the spot."

ANECDOTE OF A DHER BOY.—Want of space compelled us to omit in our last issue the following simple little story of a pupil in the Dher schools at Surat:—

"A little boy attending one of these schools was obliged to go with his parents to a village near Broach. He took with him his lesson books, and a few tracts. These he read among his caste people, who were assembled in large numbers. A little boy of their own number reading—and reading, too, printed books—was quite a novel sight to them. They all praised him as being very clever. But he was not permitted to remain long among them to receive their commendations. One day he went out in the heat of the sun to the river's side. There he complained of his head. He was immediately brought home, and laid on a bed, from which he never rose. For two days he was insensible, and said nothing. On the third day he asked for his books. They were refused to him by his parents, and other friends near him. 'This sickness is, no doubt, inflicted by the Saraswati Mata, or the goddess of knowledge; and, if we give him the books, she will take his life,'—thought those ignorant people. The little boy was rather disappointed. But he did not remain silent. He spoke,—and that too very solemnly. 'You must not worship idols,' said he to the surrounding friends,—'the worship of idols is a great sin in the sight of God.' Another great truth the dying Dher boy proclaimed, was this: 'we are all sinners.' A person present asked if he reckoned his parents also sinners. Here the devil had laid a snare for him. He paused a little, for there must have been a struggle in his mind to answer this rather painful question. At last he answered it. 'Yes, my earthly parents are also sinful: but I have a Father in heaven who is free from all sin. He is perfectly holy; I am going to him.' After this he stretched himself on his bed, and, in the act of doing so, he sent his many salams to his teachers. Immediately after, he fell asleep,—we trust in Jesus."

THE ENGLISH MAIL has brought us the news of the passing of the New Bill for the Government of India, essentially in its original state. Lord Ellenborough moved in the House of Lords the striking out of the clause abolishing the Salt monopoly, whether in the spirit of returning good for evil, or in revenge to burden the Company with an unpopular tax, we do not know. The Directors ought to have said *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* The present monopoly however cannot long stand the united reprobation of England and India.—The sham land and sea fights had come off with equal eclat, and Her Majesty, after dissolving the Session of Parliament by commission, was about to depart to see the Dublin Exhibition.—The great question however of war or peace in Turkey had not been finally solved. All parties were anxious for peace except Russia, and she seemed more determined to hold the prey she had seized, than the rest of Europe to make her let go her hold. The probability still was that she would not be compel-

led to evacuate the Turkish principalities immediately, the others being content with her promising to do so at some future period, while she, trusting to the chapter of accidents, was still hoping to be allowed to keep them altogether. Austria will certainly not take part against the power that two years ago saved her Empire, and what would England gain if a war began in which she should be compelled to join the Russians, the first consequence of which would most likely be to make the French masters of Italy, and the second to secure for them Belgium, which in the present state of Spain and Portugal, would be to give France the political supremacy in Western Europe, and make Napoleon the Little as great as ever was *Napoleon le Grand*.

No wonder our statesmen hesitate. France has every thing to gain in case of success. England only raises up one Continental power by the depression of another; and who can calculate the chances of a war waged with an enemy at the farthest extremity of the Continent, at a distance from all our resources. Prudence then as well as humanity dictates that no effort to secure peace should remain untried, that war should only be proclaimed when the faith of treaties, and national security, imperatively demand that the sword should be drawn.

The true solution of the Turkish question will likely for the present be, as far as we can gather from the best informed quarters, that the protectorate of Christians in the Ottoman Empire, the bone of contention, will be divided between Russia, Austria, France, and England;—The Emperor of Russia as head of the Greek Church of course having the lion's share. The troops will then be withdrawn to the other side of the Pruth, and the intriguers left behind, till a French Revolution or English Commercial crisis enable Russia fully to carry out her plans.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

OVERLAND MAIL

OF THE 24TH ULTIMO.

The H. C. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Commander Barker, with the Overland Mails on board, was signalled on last Friday morning, and came to her moorings about eight o'clock. She left Aden on the 14th September, and has brought the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs Leigh Lye, 28th Bo. N.I; Mr Anderson; Mrs Miller; Miss Sharp; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Heycock; Mr T. Sheppard; and Mr Erskine.

Second Class.—Mrs Porter; Mrs Gaulton; and Mr Chatterton.

The H.C. Steamer *Acbar* arrived at Aden from Bombay, at 4.40 A. M., on the 10th September, and left at 6·30 P. M. the same day for Suez.

The P. and O. C. Steamer *Precursor* arrived at Aden from Calcutta, at 7.20 P. M., on the 30th August, and left on the following day at sunset, returning to Aden from Suez at 2.30 P. M., on the 14th September.

The Bombay Steamer *Dwarka* arrived at Aden at 11 A. M., on 31st August, from Bushire on the 9th, and Muscat the 17th August. She left for Juddah at 7 P. M. on the 1st September. The *Dwarka* experienced heavy weather for several days after leaving Rasel Hada, and a very heavy sea off Cape Fartack.

Ships in Harbour at Aden.

The H. C. Schooner *Elphinstone*; the Ship *Indian Ocean*, with coals for the P. & O. Co.; the *Koh-i-Noor*, with coals for Government.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

All remains quiet.—It is still supposed that the Emperor of Russia will accept of the terms proposed by the four great powers.

The English and French Fleets are at Besika Bay, and the general impression is that there will be no war.

The India Bill has passed through the House of Commons, and is now before the Lords, who are making some alterations in it. The Camp at Chobham has been broken up.

General Sir Charles Napier is dangerously sick. Lady Sale is dead.

The more pacific turn apparent in political affairs has influenced the market favorably.

Cotton.—The general demand has been of a limited character, with rather a dull market.

The Overland Mails from India arrived in London on the 16th August, bringing advices to the following dates:—

Calcutta	July	3
Madras	„	8
Bombay	„	3
Ceylon	„	14
China	„	23

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

"MORMONISM VIEWED FROM ITS *OWN* PEDESTAL."

Sirs,—In my last to you, I merely pointed to *this*, and directed to look at *that*. Now I am about to let Baal plead, "if he be a God let him plead for himself." Judges vi., 30, 31. Because I feel confident, that Mormonism, although but a *shadow*, yet, if you will but allow it rope enough it has weight sufficient to hang itself? This was a wise conclusion which Gamaliel would have the multitude to pay attention to, i. e. to let them alone, and *they* would settle the mysteriousness of the matter in themselves, as he shewed in the case of two pretenders there named. Acts v. 36, 37. Then you may say, why do you say *anything* about the Mormons? Why, simply this—because there is such a thing, as *oiling* the wheels of Providence and increasing the velocity of the locomotives of wickedness and hastening them to an expected end. "Every tree that is *not* of my Father's planting shall be rooted up." Now we will examine and see, for ourselves, by separating an article from the Hot-bed of Mormonism. But lest the reader may not have been privileged with a peep behind the screens of Mormonism, it will be well to explain the meaning of some of the leading characters. "The Book of Mormon is a translation from the golden plates found in a "patee," and transcribed and interpreted by Joseph, the Prophet, the Apostle, the Pastor, the General Joseph Smith! The drift of this book from stem to stern, is, to account for the origin and safe keeping of "the plates"—this being established and called the Bible—other books to be called Testaments, was to be united so as to be in keeping with the other "stick," and they have the face to tell you that this 'stick' of theirs is to be united to our stick, and they will become one in *your* hand [so look out.] Those other books bear different titles, but are many of them of more weight and worth than their Bible, because the revelations and miracles are mightier and of a late date, just as the Gospel exceeds the Mosaic dispensation as I said, these works have different titles—viz, "The Testament of the Twelve Tribes." "The book of the promises and covenants," &c., &c. "The Millenial Star" is one of their standard works, which I am about to give your gentle readers a sample from at this time, and I shall [if your pleasure] continue to furnish you from time to time with a nosegay from "Deseret on the verge of the Lake of something like Sodom," away, far away in the rocky mountains of America!' Millenial Star, vol. vi, this appears under the 'Prophet's' authority, and signed with his name:—"What is God? He is a material organized intelligence, possessing both body and parts. He is in the form of a man, and is, in fact, of the same species, and is a model and standard of perfection to which man is destined to attain, he being the great Father and Head of the whole family. This being *cannot* occupy two distinct places at once, therefore he cannot be everywhere present." "What are Angels? They are intelligencies of the human species. Many of them are the offspring of Adam and Eve—of men it is said, being Gods or sons of God, endowed with the same powers, attributes, and capacities, that their Heavenly Father and Jesus Christ possess.

The weakest child of God, which now exists upon earth, will possess more power and glory than is possessed by Jesus Christ, or by his Father; while, at the same time, Jesus Christ and his Father will have their dominion, kingdom, and subjects, increased in proportion. Now what do you say to the scent of that blooming rose of Mormon? *There* you see Joseph telling the matter over to you, with as much sang froid, as "Tetzel" used to tell over *his* head "*indulgences*" to his fanatical purchasers. Again, in a letter addressed to Mr. Orson Spencer, and published in the Millenial Star, for August 1st 1847, the writer, a Mormon, who dates from "Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England, after detailing the attempts made to ordain one Currell to the Mormon priesthood,—attempts which were defeated by the devil, says:—

"When we laid our hands upon him, the devil entered him [I have not the least doubt of that"] and tried to prevent us from ordaining him; but the power of Jesus Christ in the holy priesthood was stronger than the devil, and after all the endeavours of the powers of darkness to prevent us:—in the name of Jesus Christ, we ordained Brother Richard Currell to the office of a priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day [deceivers] Saints. In consequence of what had taken place, many came to our meeting in the evening, and paid great attention [I pity the poor dupes] The scenes of the 20th of June will long be remembered by us as a day of rejoicing [you are taught to have a higher source of joy, Luke x. 20, even could we *get it down*—it is no mark in itself] in the glorious manifestation of the power of God, confirming the faith of the Saints, and spreading the [*sound* of delusion] Gospel further than we could [so you confess that the devil is a better hand than you are in this business] have done for a long time."

"I should inform you that when the devil found he was defeated in a brother he entered a sister. The devils kept coming in for several hours, [this is rather strong;] as fast as one lot were expelled, another lot entered,—at one time we counted twenty-seven come out of her [what do you say to that?] When we rebuked them they would come out, but as soon returned again [why did you not keep on rebuking?] How was it they could acknowledge the power, and yet would damn our power (read Acts xix. 13, 16—there you see what became of those vagabond *Jews*, exorcists) damn our Gospel and tear and bite? [When did a devil bite?]

"The sight was awful, but it has done us all good [more water to your wheel! this is the first time that it was ever known for the devil to get so much credit.] I may as well say that the devils told us they were sent some by Cain, some by Kite, Judas, Kilo, Kelo, [help me out here ye Bunyan's and Miltons, what's your names to those?] Kalmonia, and Lucifer, some of those, they informed us, were presidents [you cocked your ears to this no doubt] over seventies in Hell. The last that came, previous to our going to prison, told us he was Kilo, one of the presidents, [pray where would you have a president, but among his people?] and had six councillors. We cast them out thirty times, and had three hundred and nineteen (319) devils from three to thirty-seven coming out at a time, I shall feel obliged for any instruction you can give me on this subject." Now what do you say? Do you think you could embrace such a beast as that, of which this is but a puny limb! In my next I'll give you out a leaf, from the plates itself. But you say, do they not quote scripture well, and what of that? I suppose, if the devil had quoted but half as much scripture to you as he did to Christ, you would have taken the offered kingdom from his hands? Bread and butter is good, but a few grains of arsenic laid over it would make a material alteration in your judgment, nothing but infatuation could induce you to gratify your appetite on it! As I have already said right can always be known from wrong, by attending, as the Jews were taught of old, to *certain* rules, viz, all animals were clean unto *them*, and fit for food, providing they chewed the *cud and divided* the *hoof*. Now, a hungry Jew in a wood would be tempted to give a long chase to a pig and actually have it killed and eaten before he would think of looking for the other token of "chewing the cud"! Again if he saw a hare chewing its cud, hunger might hasten the process of slipping the skin over its head, that its feet would be hid in the skin, and avoid a question about the dividing or non dividing of the hoof! Mind your hunger is a sharp thorn, and the Devil knows it; he knows when you are in want of a morsel. He came on Christ when he was hungry. But after all the Devil is but a short sighted *creature*, as may be seen by a review of all his and his agents' attempts to destroy the well being of mankind; he stood on the wrong end of the lever at the very beginning, and he has never been able to right himself

☞ The brackets are my passing thoughts.

since; he hath failed in all his offers; his lever sinks its riser, and raises all its opposers. He thrust his sting so deep into Christ that he actually lost it. All he can do now is to buzz and make a noise. We learned this from Christ. What a blessing to be delivered not only from the sting, but also the fear! He is like a certain kind of weed, if buried before it gets into seed will make excellent manure! This was the case in Paradise, it was not allowed to run to seed, it was buried in the mud. Pharoah, when planning the destruction of the Hebrew race, he was on the sinking end of the lever again, he sunk himself and landed us high and dry at the other side. Haman also got on the wrong end of the lever too, as the word (hung him thereon) went out of the king's mouth they covered Haman's face. The Philistines stood on the wrong end of the lever when they wanted to see what had become of Samson's great strength. Balak and Balaam united got on the wrong end of the lever, as said the king, I sent thee to curse, and behold thou has blessed. Nebuchadnezzar also found that his infatuation had driven him to the wrong end of the lever. Nebuchadnezzar's fire can only burn Nebuchadnezzar's men when out of the furnace and *his* bonds from off God's children, when in the furnace. The Jews in killing Christ thought to have the kingdom to themselves, by so doing they got on the wrong end of the lever again and lost it.

Do you think those Mormons have no qualms or misgivings about the wrong end of the lever? They believed that he knew all that ever was done or ever would be either on the earth or in heaven. A whisper could not be made in the Mormon camp, but Joseph immediatey gave out a revelation concerning it, especialy if a "Rigdon" wanted a spiritual wife—neither hand or foot could move, without first distilling itself through the mind of Joseph, dead or alive Joseph had an instant effect on the soul of his men. When Joseph fell a sacrifice to his own ignorance [he actually did not know that the three first barrels of his revolver would miss fire! What a prognosticator I] some of his scouts were out on business, hundreds of miles away, and they declared they knew the moment, that their prophet had fallen! Here is water far above its level! But I must remember, that your paper has got its limits—and as there are more creeds in the world than the Mormons, so you would like a little room for other things as well as Mormonism, I shall close with Christ's answer to his diciples, when they were desirous to have a glimpse behind *this* curtain that the Mormons have so rudely torn open in his absence, and blabbered abroad, Luke xxi. "And his deciples asked him, saying, Master, but *when* shall these things be, and what sign will *there be when* these things shall come to pass? And He said, Take heed that *ye* be not *deceived*." Now you may rest assured that there is some truth in what he told them, and mark, "what I say unto one, I say unto all, watch."

Sirs, yours obediently,
H. R.

19th September, 1853.

P. S.—Since my last, I hear we have got a reinforcement of Findlays, and a troop of Mormon books, 7000 strong!! but when we consider how books are sold in America we shall soon buy up all those. I read in a paper the other day, that an American bookseller had sold 365,000 vols. of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in one year! I think the sale of those Jack the giant killers will not be got rid of in seven days?

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—SEPTEMBER 23.

—— The following is taken by the *Calcutta Christian Advocate* from the *Native Friend of India* published at Mirzapore, and is interesting in many points of view. A similar reformer appeared in Orissa some years ago, if we remember rightly, and eventually became a Christian, and was followed in this step by a number of his disciples. If Providence see fit to employ Native Reformers in India and China, to do the work of demolition, and leave to Christian Missionaries only the work of construction, these last may well be content.—"It will be in the recollection of our readers that we mentioned in our last year's volume a native Reformer who had appeared in the Mirzapore District, and was preaching up a crusade against the gods, idol-worship and caste distinctions. During the last month we have had a visit of several days' duration from our newly enlightened Friend, and have learned from his own lips the story of his conversion, and the object contemplated in his present movements. He says, that he is a Bhuihar in caste (considered tantamount to a Brahman), that he was up to a late period a Hindu in the observance of all national customs; that he saw a dream, in which God appeared to him, and informed him that all India would become Christian. His impression is, that being honoured with such a dream, he has virtually received a commission to destroy idolatry. He has drawn up a form of confession, which he reads before the people, and requires all, who are his disciples, to adopt it and act accordingly. The nature of it is, that God has formed all men, but that they have forsaken him and worshipped idols; but that they now repent, and ask for mercy and forgiveness. His first idea was, that the East India Company would employ him as a demolisher of Hindoism; and with a view to the end, he wrote to several of the Co.'s Civil Servants. On not receiving a reply, he was very much disconcerted, and had resolved to proceed to Calcutta, when certain zemindars suggested to him that, instead of applying to Magistrates and Judges, he should write to the Missionaries. This advice he adopted, and wrote to the Revd. C. B. Leupolt, which led to the interviews with that gentleman of which we have made mention. Mr. Leupolt pressed him to receive Christian instruction first, but he declined to become a disciple in the usual way. Such are still his sentiments. At this place he made a request to be baptized, and seemed to wish to be employed in connection with the Mission, although no wishing to receive any salary; but still it was impossible to get him seriously to listen to the great doctrines of the gospel, without the knowledge and general belief of which, baptism would be a mere profanation. Still he said that if we would send him a Christian Catechist to be with him, he would learn of him, and they conjointly would do the work. He has entirely abandoned the distinctions of caste, cordially repudiates the worship of the gods, and on these subjects he speaks with such power that even Pandits are unable to withstand him. He has moreover great facility in native versification, and recites and chants his productions with great vehemence. He is, however, at present quite unacquainted with the truth. When asked by a Khatri who is in sentiment a Deist, and alike opposed to Hindoism, Muhammadanism and Christianity, as to what his new creed was; he replied he had no creed, only he had repudiated his own creed. When the Khatri again pressed him to the consideration, whether it was not a foolish thing to pull down the old house, when he has not sketched the plan of the new one, he was somewhat staggered, and made obeisance to his interrogator, thus virtually acknowledging him as his teacher; he subsequently made the same to the Missionary. While in Mirzapore hundreds of persons have been to see him, and on one occasion the whole town presented the aspect of a mela. He appears also to be comparatively indifferent to money, as on one occasion a present of 200 Rs was made to him, but he would only accept half of it. Doubtless the man possesses influence and power to do much in refuting and destroying Hindoism. To what extent he will be allowed to prosecute his mission, without violent interference to the part of the Hindus, is yet to be seen, at present the people generally consider him an Aghor-panthi, and that sect has been too long tolerated to be now interfered with. His boldness is remarkable, and amongst the mass it is entirely successful. But besides the mass, he cherishes the ambition to influence the Native Princes. To several of them he had addressed letters, in the form of commands, requiring them to submit to the Will of Heaven, in respect to the spread of Christianity, and the abolition of idolatry and demon worship; and it is said that the Rajah of Benares has given him a considerable portion of land at a mali rent, on which he has built a house, and proposes to establish a Christian colony."

—— At the September meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, "a short paper by F. Broughton, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Kolapore, on the use of Electro-Galvanism in the treatment of Guinea Worm was read, and, Dr. Ballingall communicated to the Society an account of the several Guinea Worms which were found converted into Carbonate and Phosphate of Lime. Four specimens were shown removed from various parts of the body, one of them being enclosed in a distinct cyst. The calcareous matter seemed to be deposited within the coats of the animal, as when a fragment was placed in Muriatic Acid, Carbonic Acid Gas was only given off from the broken extremities. The anatomical structure of the worm was then described, consisting of a transversely ribbed external coat, a longitudinal fibrous covering, and a thin transparent membrane, within which were the young. A narrow tube was also seen running through the whole length, probably the alimentary canal. The young were shown under the microscope. They are round at one extremity, and terminate in a long tapering tail, and they seemed to have ribbed external coats like that of the full grown worm. Some discussion followed the reading of this paper, and Dr. Arbuckle said that the ova or germs of Guinea Worm doubtless existed in tanks and wells, in certain localities, and seemed to require for their growth and development a peculiar habit; such as the cellular tissue or muscular fibre of the human body. It was generally thought the disease was introduced into the system from without, but the possibility of its originating from the drinking water was confirmed, in his own mind, by the following circumstance. Guinea Worm was extremely prevalent at a particular period in the Dharwar Jails, amongst a certain class of male prisoners who worked upon the roads, and who drank water indiscriminately from any tank or well that might happen to be nearest; whilst at the same time, amongst other classes of male, and the whole of the female prisoners (who were confined to the precincts of the Jail and who drank only the well water,) the disease was scarcely if ever seen. It was found, farther, that by limiting the former class of hard-labour prisoners to the use of the Jail water, that the disease gradually and at length entirely, disappeared. Mr. Carter stated that, whilst engaged in examining, under the microscope, *Confervæ* from different tanks in the Island of Bombay, he had frequently observed a worm corresponding every way, except in being of a smaller size, to the young of the Guinea Worm. It had the attenuated tail, which upon drying becomes coiled, similar to that described as the distinguishing mark of the Guinea Worm. It was also, he thought, perhaps worthy of notice, that these minute worms were most abundant in *Confervæ* from the tanks of Nagpum, close to Matoonga, where the Artillery were formerly stationed, and which place they were obliged to quit on account of the prevalence of Dracunculus. He thought that it was quite possible for this little worm to enter the glandular ducts of the skin, or those of the mucous membrane internally, and thus by drinking or bathing, it might get into the tissues of the body. There were abundant observations to support the view of Guinea Worm being introduced into the body in both ways, which were of course opposed to the idea of its originating in the body. To place beyond doubt the identity of these small worms with Guinea Worm, it would be necessary to restrict a certain number of persons to the use of water containing them, and an equal number to the use of water not containing them, when if Guinea Worm prevailed in the former, and not in the latter, it might reasonably be inferred, that these diminutive worms gave rise to it, and thus afford a useful criterion for the choice of water generally, or for the location of large bodies of men."

—— A Home paper says:—"Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, and Waterford are sending out vessels with emigrants to America. The rumours of the reappearance of the potato disease, which have been current for some weeks, have given a stimulant to emigration. The high wages which the peasantry have been receiving since spring have enabled them to raise a sufficiency of money to pay their passages to America. Those who are remaining in this country declare that after harvest they will follow."

—— The subjoined is from the *Madras Christian Herald*:—"The decease at Bristol on the 20th May last of Mr. A. Norris Groves, late of Chittoor, will by this time have become known either through public or private channels of information to most of his friends who may read this paper. By the kindness of a friend we have perused with a melancholy pleasure extracts from letters giving some account of his last hours. It will not only be consolatory to those who knew and loved him, but edifying to the Church at large to know that, after he had in the fullest sense passed through much tribulation an abundant entrance was ministered to him into the kingdom of Heaven. The process by which he at the last was to be purified and made white, included not simply prolonged and acute bodily suffering but a variety of other trials, some of the sharpest perhaps to which he could have been subjected. It is not our purpose to review his life of enterprising love and uncompromising devotedness; nor to examine his opinions, from some of which we entirely dissent. It was one of his favorite truths, that we should acknowledge grace wherever we see it, and glorify the Great Giver: looking not at the frail earthen, often polluted vessel, but at the precious treasure which He for a little time is pleased to display in it. Thus would we glorify God in him."

—— A letter from the Bishop of Jerusalem appears in the same, from which we take the following extract:—"Formerly there was a decided, almost general opposition against Christianity among the Jews of Jerusalem; now it is still so, on the part of the Rabbis; but among the people there is a considerable change going on, whether for the better or the worse I do not venture to affirm. We now find many Jews who have read the New Testament, or superficially inquired into the truth of Christianity, and who are now intellectually so far persuaded (not convinced) of the truth of Christianity, that they think it about as good as, or rather better than Judaism. If they could hope to ameliorate their condition by embracing Christianity, they

would come in scores to apply for Christian instruction and baptism."

—— Four native young men were baptized a fortnight ago in the Scotch Church, Calcutta. They had long been pupils in the General Assembly's Institution.

—— A letter from Umritsur mentions the baptism of a Sikh, the first fruits of the Church Mission in the Punjab. Another baptism soon followed. One of these received his first impressions from an address delivered in the street; the other received his in a Mission school.

—— The following interesting and timely account of the Electric Telegraph for India is furnished by the *Delhi Gazette*. Similar intelligence with regard to the Bombay and Indore part of it will be acceptable:—"Preparations for the construction of the Electric Telegraph from Calcutta to Lahore, with branches, eventually, to Lucknow and Simla, are now in active progress. Materials for 1000 miles have already reached Allahabad, from whence they will have been forwarded before the end of this month to the different depots along the line. The remainder of the wire required to complete the line from Allahabad upwards is now in transit by steam conveyance to that station, or may be expected by an early vessel. The depots between Hoogly and Benares are also we believe being supplied. Fifty country boats laden with screw piles, brackets, &c., started from the Presidency early last month, but they are not required immediately, as the Telegraph, at first, is to be put up in a temporary manner on bamboos or wooden posts. The Telegraph is to proceed from Calcutta by the Grand Trunk Road to a point opposite Benares, where it will either cross the Ganges to that place and come along the Trunk Road to Allahabad, with a branch to Mirzapore; or, it will continue along the right bank of the Ganges through Mirzapore, and cross the Jumna to Allahabad with a branch to Benares. From Allahabad the line will pursue its onward course to Cawnpore, Bowgong, Agra, Allyghur, Meerut, Delhi, Umballa, Loodianah, Jullunder, Umritsir, and Lahore, the whole distance being 1,280 miles, that is, from Calcutta to Allahabad 492, thence to Agra 266, Agra to Delhi via Meerut 180, and from that city to Lahore 342. From Agra there will be a branch to Bombay via Indore, for which more than 350 miles of wire have been forwarded; the rest will be supplied from Bombay. Ten depots will be established for materials on the line, and as many working parties, each accompanied by a machine for straightening the coils of iron wire, will commence their labours simultaneously on the 15th proximo, at these ten points. In the meantime the Executive officers of the Grand Trunk Road have been instructed to prepare and erect bamboos and posts along the foot of the slope of the road, and to distribute the wire from the depots along the road at the travellers' bungalows or chokees. The bamboos are to be placed at 50 and the posts at 100 feet apart. Should all these arrangements be carried into effect according to the plan of the able and indefatigable Superintendent, then it is expected that each working party will be able to complete six miles of the flying Telegraph daily. The wire to be used is of three descriptions, one a copper wire about one twentieth of an inch in diameter, covered with gutta percha, in order to be sunk beneath the ground in the neighbourhood of towns, villages, &c; a second of the same kind, but covered with sheet lead in addition, for crossing rivers; the third and principal, galvanized iron rod, a quarter of an inch in diameter, for the road side. Half a ton of this last is required for a mile, and it is in coils a quarter of a mile long. The wire is of a much higher guage than is used for Telegraph in Europe, but there is a certain liability to accidents peculiar to this country, which has rendered its adoption necessary. Its strength was tested in England, and when stretched in a horizontal position it bore the weight of a man suspended from it—so that it cannot be injured by heavy birds sitting on it, or even by a blow from a lathe. It will be stretched over screw piles *fourteen feet high*. This unusual height is requisite to provide against risk of damage from laden elephants or camels carrying their loads under it. The ends of the wire are flattened, and they will be joined together by pouring on them an ingot of melted zinc—when they are brought into a proper position for the purpose. The estimated expense of the Telegraph is £35 a mile."

According to the above we shall have telegraphic communication within Lahore and Calcutta, and intermediate points two months from this time. For there are ten working parties, who from the 15th October will each complete six miles of the flying Telegraph daily, altogether sixty miles a day. At this rate, 22 days will suffice for the extension of the 1630 miles. We see not why there should be any special delay on our side, or why the good year 1853 should not witness the death of distances in India. In the mean time we are getting [illegible] from Calcutta in 11, 12 and 13 days, or at the rate of 100 miles a day.

—— An extraordinary panic has affected the Chinese at Singapore, leading them to believe that the Government had given orders to assassinate 30 persons, as a means of propitiating certain evil spirits who have taken up their abode in St. Andrew's Church.

SATURDAY,—SEPTEMBER 24.

—— The *Ajdaha*, with the mail of August 24th came in early yesterday morning.

—— The *Malta Mail, of August* 26, says:—"The *Triton* from the fleet arrived yesterday morning at 3 A. M., and left for Marseilles (with important despatches in charge of the Honorable Mr. Hay) at 7 A.M. We have a report by her that the Sultan has absolutely and expressly refused to acquiesce in the note prepared by the four powers, and accepted by Russia as granting to Russia what the Sultan had before refused to that Sovereign. The *Triton* left the fleet on the 21st."

—— The Mauritius *Gazette* says that the Hova Government are ready to open the ports of the East onst of Madagascar, on payment of 15,000 dollars.

—— Arrangements are in progress for connecting by Electric Telegraph the principal towns of Australia with one another and with Van Diemen's land.

—— The following from Alexandria, Sept. 2nd, appears in the *Telegraph and Courier*:—"We are so pressed with steamers, that I have time only for a few words; but they may be of interest to you, and therefore I give them without further apology:—"The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer from Smyrna arrived here on Tuesday the 30th ultimo. She brought letters from Constantinople to 25th ultimo, at which date the Porte had not acceded to the last proposals of the four Powers; therefore the Turco-Russo question remains still in an unsettled state, very much to the depression of trade. Our *direct* Steamer from Trieste, has also arrived, she came in yesterday morning, having left Trieste on the 27th ultimo, at 4 P. M., bringing over no particular news. I have just made, on behalf of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, a convention with the Egyptian Transit administration, by which we are placed on the same footing as the Peninsular and Oriental, in regard to transit of goods and passengers through Egypt."

MONDAY,—SEPTEMBER 26.

—— Colonel Mackeson, Commissioner of the Peshawur division, has been assassinated by a religious fanatic, a disciple of the Akhoon of Swat. The assassin was seized.

—— We find the following in an Exchange paper:—"The greatest anarchy is said to prevail in Syria. Some deserters had seized on a Turkish mail in the village of Dumas, near Damascus. The conductor was robbed of 150 000 piastres, and afterwards killed. The Christians are leaving Antioch and Aleppo with their families, and coming to the seaports. The Christian and Druse inhabitants of the Libanus are taking up arms. An attempt has been made by some Turks at Laodicea to assassinate the Russian Consul, but he escaped by placing himself under the protection of the Turkish authorities."

TUESDAY,—SEPTEMBER 27.

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"A field force of four companies of Infantry, two Guns, and a detachment of Cavalry were ordered out from Aurungabad to dislodge some Rohillas and Arabs, who had taken up a position not far from the City, and had in custody a Rajah who was largely indebted to them on account of arrears of pay. Ensign Bosworth, of the 25th Regiment Bombay N. I., who was on leave from Ahmednuggur, gallantly volunteered to accompany the force, and fell in the encounter; the action was short but sanguinary, and we have to record the death of two European Officers, Captain Commandant Parker, Commanding the 6th Nizam's Infantry, and Ensign Bosworth of the Bombay Army."

—— The *Morning Chronicle* says the new rates of postage are already settled, namely half an anna for ½ tola letters, and one anna for ½ tola letters throughout British India; and further informs us, that the order concerning newspapers will reach India by the next mail, having been signed by the Court of Directors. All newspapers are to be delivered throughout British India at a uniform rate of one anna, from 1st January next, if not before.

—— A relative and follower of Tientoh, the Chinese revolutionary leader, has furnished the Rev. J. J. Roberts, Missionary, with the following account, which we cannot but regard as valuable. He says:—"I have been much with the chief from about 1840. During that period he received the book entitled 'Good words, exhorting the age.' In this book were taught the Almighty power of God, the miracles of Jesus, and the temptations of the devil. He thoroughly explained the words to me. Then when I [illegible] in heaven, what he saw there he also fully explained to me. Then like one in a dream just waking I wept. I then took the picture of Confucius, which was in the school room, also the idol images in the [illegible] spoke to my [illegible]

WEDNESDAY,—SEPTEMBER 28.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"It is with unfeigned regret that we have heard of the death of Brevet Major George Fulljames, Political Agent at the Rewa Kanta in Goozrat. He reached Broach with his family on Saturday the 19th instant, on his way to Bombay on sick certificate. It was his intention to proceed on his journey on Monday morning, but this was not to be, as on Sunday night he became much worse, and gradually sunk till half past two o'clock on the 21st, when he expired at the residence of the Collector. In the death of Major Fulljames, Government has lost a valuable public servant, and Society an excellent man."

—— The effort to introduce the Maine Law into New York State has been defeated, by 58 noes to 54 yeas, 18 members of the Assembly being absent. That the bill came so near succeeding, is considered proof that it will be carried next year.

—— Mr. Butler, Missionary among the Zulus, near Port Natal, was lately crossing a river on horseback, when a crocodile seized him by the thigh. Instantly he was dragged from his saddle; and both he and his horse were floundering in water, often dragged entirely under, and rapidly going down stream. At first the crocodile drew them again to the middle of the river, Mr. Butler clinging to the horse's mane with a death hold; but at last the horse gained shallow water and approached the shore. As soon as he was within reach, natives ran to his assistance and beat off the crocodile with spears and clubs.—For two months Mr. B. continued in a critical state, but in March last was recovering from his wounds.

THURSDAY,—SEPTEMBER 29.

—— The H. C. Steamer *Feroze* returned yesterday to Bombay, bringing the officers and crew of the Sesostris and Mouzaffer.

—— A rumour has reached Peshawur, brought by a Mussulman, of the existence of a Christian tribe in Tartary, of 12,000 villages, 18 marches from Peshawur and the same from Cabul. The accounts of Prester John will be remembered.

—— The *Madras Athenæum* gives a detailed account of the baptism of 5 natives by the Free Church Mission.

—— The *Oriental Christian Spectator* says:—"The Reverend Robert Montgomery, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, at Surat, leaves India, with his family, by the Steamer of this day for Europe on medical advice. He arrived in India on the 14th March 1842, and after labouring four years in Kattiawar, principally at Porabandar on the Western coast, he was transferred to the station in Gujarat, from which he now removes. While in Kattiawar, he was principally engaged in preaching the Gospel and private conference with the natives; and his efforts were blessed to the conversion of two Mussulman families of respectability, consisting altogether of thirteen members, and of a family of Bhils of four individuals, and of a Rajput, all of whom, with perhaps a single exception, have vindicated the Christian profession by their life and conversation. At Surat, to his engagements in preaching, he has added the charge of several vernacular schools, and of the mission press, in connection with which he has spent much time in editing and revising the Gujarati [illegible] and several portions of the scriptures. Mr. Montgomery has proved an able, and faithful labourer in the Lord's vineyard; and he carries with him the love and respect of all his acquaintances. We pray that the object of his visit to native land, the recovery of his health, may be speedily accomplished."

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1853.

Major J Taitre umes charge of his duties, as Commandant of the Southern Mahrat a Irregular Horse, on the 15th i stant, from the leave of absence granted him on the 24th ultimo which has effect from the 2nd instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1853.

Mr. E D eave, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, has been placed in charge of the Talookas of Chopra, Sawda, and Yawull.

Mr. T Wee ing, Assistant to the Collector and magistrate of Khandesh, has been placed in charge of the Talookas of Erimodde, Nuseerabad, and Jamnier, from the 1st instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. W. Ludwick, Assistant to the Collector of Surat, on the 23rd ultimo is extended to the 30th proximo, and he is permitted to proceed to the Deccan.

Mr. Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Poona, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J D Inverarity, collector of Belgaum, is permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate, on duty.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1853.

Captain J. H Burke, Mint Master and Assistant Engineer, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 4th proximo, to proceed to the Deccan and Mahableshwur, on urgent private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon W. Collum to officiate for Captain Burke during his absence.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,—(RAILWAY BRANCH.)

Bombay Castle 23rd September 1853.

Captain J. H. G. Crawford, Superintending Engineer Railway Department, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month from the 15th proximo, to proceed to Mahableshwar, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1853.

Mr. L. R Ashburner, Acting 1st Assistant Magistrate of Kaira, has been vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, under Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851.

Bombay Castle 24th September 1853.

Mr. G. Gibbs, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Broach, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs, in the month of October.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1853.

Lieutenant H. B Hodgson assume charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police at Surat, on the 13th instant.

Under Act XIV. of 1853, Lieutenant H. B Hodgson is appointed an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of his charge, being vested, under Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851, with the full powers of a Magistrate, excepting the powers to flog and to review.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, Post Master at Sholapoor, has been allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st proximo, to proceed to Akulkote his duties being in the interim performed by Assistant Surgeon Nellson, of the 25th Regiment.

Mr. W. B. Fellows has been appointed Collector of Municipal Taxes, in succession to Mr. Wilson.

The Superintendent of Police at Surat has been appointed a Member and Vice President of the Municipal Committee of that City

In the arrangements in the Vaccinating Department, notified in the Government Gazette of the 8th instant, *for* "Narrayen Gunnesh" *read* "Sanajee Gunesh."

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Major T. Maughan, 12th Regiment N I., has been appointed Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Department, with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Melvill's departure to Europe.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1853.

The Reverend W. H Swabey, Officiating Chaplain of Malcolm Peth and Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to Sea and Australia, for the benefit of his health

By Order of the right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R WALLACE Deputy Secretary to Government.

The Revd. C. Woodhouse, Assistant Chaplain at Hyderabad, is allowed leave of absence, for three months from the 8th proximo, to proceed to Mahableshwur, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1853.

No. 568 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. J. Chitty, 13th Regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Assistant Auditor General, during the absence of Lieut. Babree, on medical Certificate to Egypt, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1853.

No. 570 of 1853.—Captain R. B. Brett, of the Regiment of artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1853.

No. 571 of 1853.—Ensign C. E. Ashburner, of the 21st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on medical certificate.

No. 572 of 1853.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Col. H. Coningham, of the 8th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1853.

No. 573 of 1853.—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Delamain, C. B., Commanding at Neemuch, dated 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Rose, of the 25th Regimen N. I., to act as line adjutant at that station, during the employment of Lieutenant Nixon on special duty, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 575 of 1853.—Second Lieutenant J. Nolling, of the 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifle Corps), is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, without pay, on private affairs.

No. 575 for 1853.—Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Goodfellow, Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence for ten days from the date of embarkation, to proceed to Surat on private affairs.

No. 777 of 1853.—The following appointment is made:—

24th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. C. Cameron to be Adjutant, vice Montrion promoted; date of appointment 30th Aug. 1853.

No. 580 of 1853.—Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Melvill, of the 7th Regiment N I, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate

No. 581 of 1853.—Major T. Maughan, of the 12th Regiment N I., is appointed Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments with the Official rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Melvill's departure

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 21st September 1853.

1. The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the following rules be substituted for those contained in paragraphs 115, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173 and 174, of the orders and Regulations for the Guidance of Courts Martial, Books to be corrected accordingly.

115. On the trial of a Native Soldier for a military offence, imprisonment with hard labor for any period involves dismissal, and renders the offender incapable of being re-admitted into the ranks, and of receiving pension on discharge, but as imprisonment with hard labor for a non-military offence does not necessarily involve the above penalties, the Commander in Chief's sanction must be obtained to the prisoners dismissal, which in this case must be recommended by the Court.—An award of hard labor or corporal punishment for "disgraceful conduct" involves dismissal with ignominy.

169. The following rules, in respect to the disposal of Minor Courts Martial, in Her Majesty's and the Honble Company's European and Native Forces, serving under this Presidency are to be observed.

170. Whenever the proceedings of a district, or Garrison Court Martial are to be disposed of by the Officer Commanding the Division or Field Force, the President or Superintending Officer will immediately after the close of the trial, forward them to the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division or Force, to be submitted by him, to the Officer Commanding, when the case is to be disposed of by the Officer Commanding the District, Brigade or station, the proceedings are to be forwarded by the President or Superintending Officer direct to the Officer so Commanding, who will transmit them, after publication, to the Deputy Judge Advocate General, for submission to the Officer Commanding the Division or Field Force. The proceedings of all such trials are, after registry, to be transmitted by the Deputy Judge Advocate General, to the Judge Advocate General of the Army; those in Her Majesty's Service being prepared and forwarded in duplicate.

171. The original proceedings of every regimental Detachment or Line Court Martial, finally disposed of by convening officers, are to be transmitted within one week after the close of the trial, to the officer commanding the District, Brigade or Station for his inspection, and to be forwarded by him, with his remarks, to the Deputy Judge Advocate General, for submission to the officer commanding the Division or Field Force, and for registry. Trials at the Presidency, Asseerghur and Aden will be transmitted in this way to the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Poona Division and those in the Rajpootana Field Force, to the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Northern Division.

172. It will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Division or Field Force, in all cases, and of the Officer Commanding the District, Brigade or Station in any case where his sanction may be required to the infliction of sentences, after due consideration of the proceedings, and of any observations thereon, which may be before him, to direct the release of the prisoner, where the trial may be void from irregularity, or the sentence unauthorized, or where the Verdict may not be sustained by evidence. Where irregularities are observed, the officer Commanding the Division or Field Force will cause such remarks and instructions to be entered upon the proceedings, as the circumstances of the case, in his judgment, may appear to demand.

173. The proceedings of trials, in the European branch of the army, requiring confirmation to a recommendation for Discharge with Ignominy; and in the Native branch, to a sentence of Forfeiture of additional pay and pension or Discharge, or sanction to the enforcement of Five Forfeiture of arrears of pay or stoppages, or Dismissal from the service, are invariably to be transmitted through the Channel of the station and Divisional authorities, to the Judge Advocate General of the army for submission to the Commander in Chief, for confirmation and sanction.

174. In cases where the Officer Commanding a Division or Field Force, or the Officer Commanding a District Brigade or station may be of opinion that the proceedings of any Regimental or other Court Martial elicit matter of sufficient importance to be brought specially under the notice of the Commander in Chief, he will forward the original proceedings, and all necessary documents to the Adjutant General of the army, through the prescribed channel for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency.

2 The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain J. M. Taylor, from 6th September to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

7th Regiment N. I.—Ensign A. R. Wilson, from 1st October to 1st November, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs, and to enable him to join.

11th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. C Streatfeild, from 20th August to 15th October, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd September 1853.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the service of Gunner Pietro Maggi, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, under the provisions of Art. 28 Sec. XVI. of Jameson's Code.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the discharge from the service of Bombardier C. Strichling, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, under the provisions of the G. G. O. No. 514, of the 23rd September 1852, on the regulated amount of purchase money being lodged in the hands of the military pay master, at the Presidency.

3. With reference to the Regulation marginally noted the Commander in Chief is pleased to extend the period for which furloughs within Presidency limits may be granted to Native Officers and Soldiers stationed in Upper Scinde and Rajpootana to nine months whenever the leave shall be to places Southward of Bombay.

Jameson's Code Section XXVI. Art. 182.

4. Color Serjeant Thomas Carruthers (General No. 1188) of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's Non Effective List, and appointed Barrack Serjeant at Kurrachee, vice Harrison transferred to the Commissariat Department.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

22nd Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant W. R Alexander, from 26th August to 30th September, to visit Bombay, and Poona, on private affairs.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant O. Bourdillon, from 1st October to 31st March 1854, to visit Mount Aboo and Bombay, on private affairs.

27th Regt. N. I.—Brevet Major J. Liddell, from 3rd September to 30th September, to visit Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 26th September, 1853.

1. Serjeant John Ryan of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's Non Effective List, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

2nd Regt. L. C.—Lieutenant T. Heffernan, Riding Master, from 22d September to 31st October, in extension, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

28th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. W. Ivens, do. do.

Ordnance Department.—Sub-Conductor J. McCarthy, from 13th September to 31st October, to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters Poona, 26th September 1853.

1 The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844

Assistant Surgeon A. L Williams, Medical Establishment, 15th September 1853.

Ensign T. F. Robertson, 21st Regiment N. I., 16th September 1853.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

5th Regt. N. I. I.—Ensign A. F. Danvers, from 25th September to 30th October, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant F. Roome, from 25th September to 30th October, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.
Actg. Deputy Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 4, Marine Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.